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SCHEDULE RETRIEVAL METHOD FOR CONTROLLING SCHEDULES AND
SCHEDULE SERVER APPARATUS WITH MULTISTAGEOUS IDLE-TIME
RETRIEVAL MEANS

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a schedule management system for transmitting and receiving individual and equipmental schedule data between individuals and
5 equipments.

For example, even in the case where a host person of a meeting in an office beforehand informs subjects of participation in the meeting of the date when the meeting will be held, the host person must sufficiently grasp the schedules of the subjects of participation to reduce ^{the number} absentees as ^{much} ~~extremely~~ as possible.
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A technique described in JP-A-5-181867 is a known example most relevant to the present invention.

In the conventional technique, a place retrieval function for retrieving the place for the meeting to be suitable to the scheduled date of the meeting and a term retrieval function for calculating the date on which the largest number of persons will participate in the meeting are used in the schedule management system to
15 thereby make it possible to aid the generation of notice of the meeting on the schedule to reduce ^{the number} ~~extremely~~ ^{much} absentees as
20 ~~extremely~~ as possible.

There is however a first problem in the con-

ventional technique that the place retrieval function and the term retrieval function need be used repetitively, so that the host person must re-input or correct the date of the meeting because these functions must be executed
5 repetitively unless an expected result is obtained.

There is a second problem that the date on which absentees will be reduced most extremely is not always an optimum retrieval result because the participants are different in significance in accordance with
10 the schedule of the meeting to be held. Practically, the participants are different in significance judged by the host person as to whether they are essential participants or optional participants. Accordingly, such a date on which the largest number of participants can attend the
15 meeting but some essential participants can not attend the meeting may be retrieved.

There is a third problem that there is no means for retrieving the schedule of the meeting for a person representing an arbitrary group because the sched-
20 ules for the participants are inputted individually when the term retrieval function is used. In the case of such a schedule, the date most suitable to the condition in which at least one representative participant is selected from a group necessary for participation in the meeting
25 is required.

As described above, it is important that the schedule management system is used to make a schedule just as the host person of the meeting designs.

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A computer system according to the present invention is configured such that terminal systems allocated to a host person and subjects of participation are connected to each other so that data can be transmitted and received between these terminal systems, and the computer system is provided with a schedule management function for storing schedules of the host person and the subjects of participation, and a function for storing equipmental schedules reserved by the host person separately from the schedules of the host person and the subjects of participation.

To solve the aforementioned first problem, as in the multistageous idle-time retrieval system, schedules registered for participants and equipments are divided into a plurality of groups so that an idle-time retrieval result for one group is re-set in a retrieval condition for retrieving idle time for another group. By this function, the retrieval can be narrowed to the retrieval result to be intended by the host person.

To solve the aforementioned second problem,
25 there is provided a function for setting significance for
the participants and equipments. Schedules of partici-
pants and equipments are classified into groups by sig-

example particularly in the case where degrees of significance are given to participants;

Fig. 6 is a processing view for explaining the embodiment of the present invention by way of specific
5 example particularly in the case where degrees of significance are given to participants;

Fig. 7 is a processing view for explaining the embodiment of the present invention by way of specific example particularly in the case where special group
10 definition is provided; and

Fig. 8 is a processing view for explaining the embodiment of the present invention by way of specific example particularly in the case where special group definition is provided.

15 DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

An embodiment of the computer system according to the present invention will be described below with reference to the drawings.

Fig. 1 shows a functional configuration view
20 of the computer system in this embodiment.

As shown in Fig. 1, the computer system in this embodiment is designed so that a plurality of client apparatuses 101, 102,... are connected to a schedule server apparatus 114 through a communication line 113.
25 The schedule server apparatus 114 is connected to databases 108 to 111 in which various kinds of information are stored.

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The plurality of client apparatuses 101, 102,... are allocated to a host person and subjects of participation with respect to a meeting. For example, in Fig. 1, the client apparatus 101 is allocated to a host person of a meeting and the client apparatus 102 is allocated to a participant of the meeting.

Incidentally, the configuration of the client apparatus 101 is the same as that of the client apparatus 102 so that each client apparatus may be used ^{by} ~~for~~ a host person or ^{by} ~~for~~ a subject of participation.

In this embodiment, the client apparatus 101 has an input controller 104 for permitting data inputting for performing schedule inputting of the host person or the subject of participation of the meeting and performing idle-time retrieval, a display controller 105 for displaying an input schedule and outputting retrieval results for persons and equipments, and a communication controller 106 for transmitting and receiving data between the schedule server apparatus ^{101 and 102} 114 and the client apparatuses.

The schedule server apparatus 114 is connected to various databases 108 to 111 which will be described later, and has a database access unit 107 for making access to the various databases 108 to 111, a multistageous idle-time retrieval unit 112 as a function for retrieving idle time for subjects of participation or equipments in a term designated by the host person, and a communication controller 115 for transmitting data to the

client apparatuses 101, 102,... and receiving data from the client apparatuses 101, 102,..., through the communication line 113. The above-mentioned databases include an equipment user account database 108, an equipment user schedule database 109 for storing schedules of the subjects of participation and the host person, an equipment manager account database 110 and an equipment schedule database 111 for storing schedules of equipments.

10 With respect to the multistageous idle-time retrieval means 112 in this embodiment, an overall processing procedure for retrieving idle time for subjects of participation will be described with reference to Fig. 2 and the processing procedure in Fig. 2 will be described on the basis of specific data with reference to 15 Figs. 3 and 4.

Incidentally, it is assumed now that schedules for subjects of participation are inputted one by one through the input controller 104.

20 First, the host person in an event such as a meeting, or the like, selects some groups of subjects of participation for the meeting and inputs other conditions (step 201 in Fig. 2, and step 301 in Fig. 3).

Because retrieval is not completed yet at this point of time, ~~step~~ step 202 shifts the control to ~~step~~ step 203.

as shown in
In ~~the~~ step 301 ~~in the specific example of~~ Fig. 3, idle time from 9 o'clock to 19 o'clock is

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In ~~a~~ step 205, a retrieval result is obtained and stored in the memory of the schedule server apparatus 114.

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Because control is further shifted to ~~the~~ step 202 and retrieval is completed at this point of time, ~~the~~ step 202 shifts control to a step 206.

5 Here, the retrieval result is displayed on the display controller 105 of the client apparatus 101 through the communication controller 115 of the schedule server apparatus 114 and the communication controller 106 of the client apparatus 101, so that the content of the display shows a result 403 requested by the host person
10 (~~the~~ step 206).

The above description is the gist of the multistageous idle-time retrieval method.

Next, the case where the retrieval method is divided more multistageously to widen the retrieval
15 condition will be described below.

Processing using specific data in this embodiment will be described with reference to Figs. 5 and 6.

When retrieval conditions are inputted, degrees of significance can be given to the respective
20 subjects of participation of the meeting to be held as to whether each subject of participation is essential or not. Significance may be classified into two values, good and bad, or may be classified into several values.

In this embodiment, three values "essential"
25 511, "optional" 512 and "selective" 513 are prepared as degrees of significance. Here, "essential" means an essential participant for the meeting, "optional" means an optional participant and "selective" means a specially

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unnecessary participant.

In an input example 501 in Fig. 5, as the degrees of significance expressing whether essential or not for the meeting to be held, Group I is set to "essential" 511, Group II is set to "optional" 512 and Group
5 tial" 511, Group II is set to "optional" 512 and Group
III is set to "selective" 513.

The input condition is directly used as the retrieval condition so that idle time common to the Group I and the input condition is retrieved by the
10 multistageous idle-time retrieval unit 112 (502).

After that, retrieval by the multistageous idle-time retrieval means 112 is performed group by group and the retrieval result is additionally and successively stored in the memory of the schedule server apparatus 114
15 without changing the idle time zone determined by the previous retrieval result.

For example, because a member belonging to the Group I is essential, idle time common to the Group I and the retrieval condition is necessarily stored in the
20 memory. On the other hand, the retrieval result for the Group II is as shown in 601. That is, while the idle time common to the Group I and the input condition remains in the memory, idle time common to the Group I and the Group II is additionally stored in the memory. The
25 same rule applies also to the Group III. Finally, a result in accordance with priority is outputted as the retrieval result 602.

A retrieval condition may be inputted so that

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at least one person representing each group is required to attend the meeting. A specific example of such a case will be described with reference to Figs. 7 and 8.

Incidentally, in this embodiment, it is assumed that a meeting room group 7000 is registered as a special group for schedules other than persons' schedules. The meeting room group includes equipments such as a meeting room, a tennis court, etc. In this embodiment, Equipment Y and Equipment Z are registered as the meeting room group.

First, it is assumed now that a retrieval condition 701 for idle time is inputted. An input condition is directly used as the retrieval condition so that idle time common to the Equipment Y and the input condition is retrieved (702).

The retrieval result is as shown in 703. Here, not only idle time common to the Equipment Y and the input condition is stored in the memory of the schedule server apparatus 114 but also the input condition expressing no member is stored in the memory.

The multistageous idle-time retrieval unit 112 is not used for the first group subjected to retrieval. For the second group et seq., retrieval is performed by the multistageous idle time retrieval unit 112. As retrieval stages, retrieval is performed for respective subjects of participation as shown in G 704, H 802 and I 804. Incidentally, also in this case, the retrieval result is added successively without changing the idle

time as the previous retrieval result. Though not shown,
the idle time retrieval goes to retrieval of idle time
common to the Equipment Z and the retrieval condition and
retrieval of idle time common to G and the retrieval
5 condition when the retrieval up to J is completed.
Finally, if only the schedule including at least one
element from each group is outputted as the retrieval
result, the result may be that which is expected by the
host person.

10 As described above, the idle time retrieval is
divided multistageously so that the retrieval result can
be narrowed to a result intended by the host person.

Further, degrees of significance are given to
subjects of participation for the meeting so that a time
15 zone in which essential participants can attend the
meeting can be retrieved. Accordingly, a burden on the
host person can be also lightened.

Furthermore, idle time can be retrieved so
that at least one participant or at least one equipment
20 such as a room satisfies the condition necessarily.

Alternatively, the schedule server apparatus
114 may be replaced by an exclusive-use server apparatus.

Alternatively, the person and equipment re-
trieval unit may be provided in the client apparatuses
25 101, 102, ..., not in the schedule server apparatus 114.

As is obvious from the above description, in
the computer system according to the present invention,
the multistageous idle-time retrieval unit is used so

Accordingly, labor and time required for the host

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10 meeting necessarily can be retrieved. Accordingly, a
burden on the host person can be also lightened.

In addition, idle time can be retrieved so that at least one participant or at least one equipment such as a room satisfies the condition necessarily.